THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month, - - - - - - - - - - $ 3 00
" 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 8 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 3 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864. [No. 70.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AN UNDELIVERED LINCOLN MESSAGE.

The New York Catholic *Register* says the annexed Message of Lincoln's on the state of the country has not been delivered by him, but will soon be given the public officially:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House:

In conformity with the requirements of the "Chichago Platform," I now lay before your "honorable bodies" an annual statement of the condition of the country, together with such suggestions as are deemed important for your consideration at your present session. The relations of the United States with foreign nations are on the most "friendly footing" with the exception of the Southern Confederacy, England, France, Mexico, Russia, Austria, Spain, Hayti, and—the Copperheads. Hayti, in particular, seems to be regardless of her treaty stipulations. When the "war for the Union" was first hatched into its proper proportions, the President of that interesting republic, by a solemn treaty, agreed to receive and colonize all persons of African descent who might fall victims to the irrepressible conflict through a "military necessity." Accordingly I despatched two vessel loads of "freedmen" to that country, such as had been captured in the District of Columbia, with the "desire" that they be received and cared for, as the first installment of accessions to their superior race. This desire was flatly scouted, and I was informed by "the Government" there, that "it" would "see me hanged first." Whereupon the captains of said ships were forced to sell their cargos to Cuban planters. I would earnestly recommend such action in the case as your wisdom shall deem proper. I, at the time, issued a "proclamation" to that Government, but there being 1,100 miles of "herring pond" between us, and they knowing little or nothing of my military sagacity, took it for shot-gun wadding.

Our financial condition continues in a very favorable plight. Since the last adjournment of Congress Secretary, S. P. Chase has issued seven thousand millions of tons of paper currency, to be soon followed by six thousand five hundred and eighty-four quarter sections of $5,000 bonds. This, with the eitghteen hundred millions of sore shin currency, and the "internal revenue," will be sufficient to carry on the war the present year, provided I succeed in keeping General Simon Cameron out of the Treasury buildings, and the rebels lay down their arms. But as the "best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft aglee;" or as my expectations in this respect may not be realized, I would recommend the passage of an act authorizing him—in case the necessity arise—to set afloat a few thousand millions during the recess of Congress. Fellow-citizens, there is a dreadful rebellion existing and we should shape our policy to meet it. I have done all my means would warrant me in doing to crush it out. Six hundred and thirty proclamations, four hundred and thirteen bulls and nineteen edicts, have I issued all in vain. I would therefore recommend an increase of the army to prosecute the war against armed treason with greater vigor than heretofore. It is thought by the Secretary of War, whose report is herewith transmitted, that eighteen hundred thousand men, between the ages of thirty-five and thirty-six, together with all the women in Massachusetts, should be enlisted for forty-five years or during the war, to render the army of the Potomac effective.

In addition to this, I would suggest the propriety of enlisting the balance of the population for a like period, which together with the entire population of the Chinese Empire, would form the nucleus of an army, around which the race of mankind will rally and secure Washington from demolition by the rebels, and insure the November elections in favor of the loyal candidates, besides it would serve a better purpose still, by checking the audacity of the copperheads.

The operations of the navy, although efficient in some cases, is far from being satisfactory. I would recommend the purchase and arming of all the Cape Cod fishing craft, for harbor defenses, and the immediate construction of fifteen thousand iron clad "rams," of twenty-five tons each, encased with at least sixteen feet in thickness of wrought iron, to protect New England interests at the mackerel fishery from the awful onslaught of the Alabama. Captain Semmes, "the rascal," having injured New England commerce hundreds of dollars, should by no means be permitted to repeat his depredations upon that pious psalm-singing portion of our people. With such a maratime force it is thought that the cod fish interests of "the country" might be sufficiently protected. They demand, and should have, ample protection. With their fearful sacrifice of life and army blankets, the area of the rebellion has been circumscribed. We have succeeded beyond all hope thus far in our efforts to crush out treason, having conquered all the rebellious territory but about 75,000 square miles, and of the ten millions of traitors, all are conquered and have taken the "oath" except 9,758,920. We have taken three stands of colors, one hundred muskets, and two barrels of beans. Of the four millions of 'colored gemmen' my proclamation of "January 1st," freed all but 3,920,000.

With these evidences of our ability to overthrow the rebel government, we should take fresh courage, and Divine Providence will smile upon us "as on a basket of chips." I cannot close this communication without calling your attention to the loyal gentleman of African scent; having enlisted so generally in the Union army, it is but just to provide for their families. I would recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to each volunteer when mustered in, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, and also, granting a pension to survivors after the war of $172,000, and three sugar plantations to men of families—and a red jacket to each child. This would greatly swell that arm of the service known as the "Corps d'Afrique," or flaming giants! Each officer in that branch of the service, should also be permitted ro select a residence in the City of Charleston, S. C. Our superiors in everything else, they should be permitted to share in the glory, honor, praise, eulogy, and fame, in wait for those engaged in the cause of God and humanity, after the "irrepressable conflict" shall have abated and the passions subsided.

It is thought highly proper that some rule should be established regulating "miscegenation." No Caucasian should be permitted to have more than thirteen colored concubines—or, in the aggregate, more than 3000 lbs. of concubine, else, there might not be enough to "go round." The advocates of that inviting theory are exceeding anxious for the protection of law against the old barbarous law of confining a "miscegan" to one white wife; a law at war with the higher law, first enunciated by our worthy Secretary of State. I would honestly recommend the "Underground railroad" to the fostering care of Congress; especially that branch of it running through Iowa under the superintendence to the Hon. J. B. Grinnell. There had passed over this branch of the road, at the breaking out of the rebellion—"John Brown, Provisional President of the United States," 372 stolen niggers, 280 stolen horses, 87 mules; besides our freight, in all amounting to $380,000. The importance of an appropriation of a liberal sum, say two millions of dollars for repairs, will readily suggest to you and secure a permanence thereto not likely to be effected by individual enterprise. "Speaking of John Brown reminds me of an anecdote," which I defer to another time.

ABRAHAM LINXSKIN.

Done at Washington,
this 1st day of Dec., Anno 1864.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the inteaests of both citizens and soldiors. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1884. 65—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conserxatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons, 30—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,

JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnccessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.

July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. DUKE.

May 16. 6—w3m

HERE'S YOUR MULE!

To the Voters of Chatham county, and my fellow-soldiers in the field:

After being in the service for some time, and being disabled, so as not to do service, by having one leg amputated, I must look to some source for support. I, therefore, declare myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Chatham county. If you elect me, I will discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

WM. H. TERRY.

July 6th, 1864. 12—w2tpd.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w8w.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
May 16. 12—3m. Superintendent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET-IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, WE WILL SELL IN FRONT of our Sales Room, 200 or more sheets of Imported Sheet-Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, weighing from 12 to 20 pounds. A rare opportunity is thus afforded, to planters and others, to furnish themselves with an almost indispensable article for boiling Sorghum and Syrup.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
63—1d. Auctioneers.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One Bunch or Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY
CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
16 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdie muslins
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lustre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 bales barege
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled alpacas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's and children's gr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

35 cases cotton cards, No 10's, part Whittemore's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

16 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders
1 case penotis and pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
183 bbls No. 1 [illegible]
8 casks cholory
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, ETC.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quarter pipe pure pinet, castillon & co., brandy.
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co., brandy.
10 casks whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

30 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 bbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi carb, soda
5 bbls borax
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bbls coperas
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62—ts.

IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING
OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said Instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address
J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.

June 18, 1864. 45—d&wlm.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Treasman,	Zac J Pronitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Duls,
59	Dan D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph H Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis of Miss., President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E El more, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

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May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut [illegible] Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 13, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

HON. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Has North Carolina any Dignity or State Pride?

The abuse lavished upon Gov. Vance by his competitor, W. W. Holden, is really an insult to the whole State. As the Governor of North Carolina, he is the exponent of her majesty and her honor. The people, by an overwhelming majority, have confided to him this important trust, and, while it is but fair that his public acts should be thoroughly canvassed, there is neither justice, nor propriety, in assailing his private character and conduct. To impugn his veracity or his honesty, is to malign those whom he represents—to traduce the State of North Carolina. It is nothing more nor less than a direct attack upon the decency and intelligence of the whole State. It is an assault upon the integrity and honor of every man who originally sustained him and who has subsequently supported his administration.

Coming, too, from the man who boasts of having first presented his claims for preferment, and who continued to defend him with seeming honesty and ardor, until his destruction became necessary to the gratification of a most selfish ambition, the insult is all the more remarkable in itself, while the arrogance which prompts to so disgraceful a procedure passes the bounds of all credulity.

Such conduct on the part of a political aspirant is as unprecedented in the annals of partizan controversy, as it is disgraceful even to the polluted source from which it eminates. The motives which suggest such a course are the miserable offspring of a perverted judgment and a more malignant heart. The ambition which thus seeks to gratify itself at the expense of truth, decency, and every honorable principle, is the infallible index of a mind debased by the most grovelling passions and prostituted to the lowest purposes.

It is unnecessary to comment upon the cowardice of this attempt to insult a man, whose hands are tied by official oaths, and whose position precludes the administration of an appropriate rebuke. But nothing nobler could be expected from one who has so long breathed the pestilential atmosphere of the most intense selfishness and depravity. And yet, this affectation of courage—this mockery of manliness—though utterly contemptible in itself, is the only germ of virtue that has ever been produced in the barren desert of his degraded spirit. He admires boldness enough to feign it. He *would* be brave, *if he dared*. But, alas! for the success of the imposition, the craven's "flesh is weak," and he stands before the world with the brand of cowardice more indelibly traced upon him than ever. The ears of the ass stick out, in bold relief, despite the lion's skin.

And yet, this skulking calumniator desires preferment. This violator of the laws of decency and propriety seeks the highest position in the gift of an insulted people. This assassin of a good man's name and a nation's honor, aspires to the Executive chair of the State that he has traduced and outraged. At the very moment he displays most of moral turpitude, he asks for a position which calls for the loftiest principles on the part of its occupant. He exhibits nothing but baseness and depravity, and yet claims the reward especially reserved for exalted worth and unimpeachable character. He proves himself a contemptible pigimy, and still demands the giant's recompence!

The sneaking fox desires to be proclaimed "lord of the forest." The carrion crow aspires to the eagle's nest. Beelzebub, the "prince of darkness," would reign a king in Heaven!

Will the people of this State submit to the machinations of a man who seeks advancement at the cost of their stultification and disgrace? Will they honor an adventurer, who has grown rich upon the proceeds of venality and arrogant from the prostitution of every virtuous sentiment, when by so doing they humiliate and dishonor themselves? Will they so far ignore the obligations of decency, propriety, and patriotism, as to pander to the aspirations of this envious and unprincipled creature, when, in his very effort at promotion, he not only treats them with indignity and contempt, but proves himself an alien from every gentlemanly instict, and an apostate from all that is true and noble in human nature?

No! A thousand times No! So terrible a calamity—so blighting a curse—can never be reserved for North Carolina. Our fathers' bones would feel the insult in their honored graves and rise up to condemn their degenerate children. Scorn would point its accusing finger at us, until the end of time, and the cheek of shame itself mantle with a perpetual blush at our disgrace.

May God in his mercy preserve North Carolina from such a doom—from a fate that would shroud in eternal gloom the proudest historic page which has been illuminated by her deeds!

Let the people of North Carolina remember that the man of their choice—the one they have honored with their confidence and esteem—their own chosen Executive—has been pronounced a *liar* and a *rogue* by the individual who aspires to his place. Let them realize the fact, as it stands patent to the whole world, that by these infamous attacks upon Governor Vance, they have been treated with indignity and insult—that they have been outraged in the person of their honored Chief Magistrate. Let them rise in their insulted majesty and teach W. W. Holden a lesson, which, though it may neither improve his manners, nor reform his character—since both are beyond all redemption—will draw in the viper's fangs, and leave him to die of a malignity, which can find no adequate gratification.

The tortures of the damned will be the perfection of bliss, in contrast with the chafings of his malicious spirit, when rendered powerless for evil and deprived of the privilege of sacrificing honor, principle, and country upon the altar of its insatiable ambition.

Behold the Secessionist!

The Raleigh *Progress*, Holden's confidential organ and that speaks as its master directs, used the following language:

"BETTER LET EACH STATE SET UP, TEMPORARILY, FOR ITSELF, THAN CONTINUE THE WAR."

That paper of yesterday says "we used that language, and we now repeat it."

We now repeat what we said in our Monday's edition: "His (the Editor's) language is plain, direct, and simple; and it means nothing more, and nothing less, than that each State should *secede from the Confederacy at once*, and 'set up for itself.'"

We consider this acknowledgement on the part of the *Progress* as a virtual admission that the object of the Convention movement in this State is *Secession*.

With the cumulative proof we have against Holden, the originator of the movement, and the admissions of his organ, there is no room left to doubt.

The question then is, will the people of North Carolina vote for this Secessionist, W. W. Holden? Are they willing that North Carolida be taken out of the Confederacy and thus entail upon our suffering people the horrors of a civil internecine war *in addition* to the national struggle in which we are now engaged? Surely, surely, not. We are not to be diverted from our purpose by discussing the abstract question of State sovereignty. These are practical times and we shall discuss *practical* questions. Holden is for secession. Secession is civil war and bloodshed among our own citizens. Have not the people enough of blood and carnage, or are they determined to be gorged with this new feast Holden and the Raleigh *Progress* would prepare for them? We say to the people of North Carolina—beware.

☞ We announce with pleasure that a steamer has just arrived in Wilmington with a large quantity of Bacon, which has been imported by Gov. Vance, for the wives and families of the soldiers and for the destitute of the State. The Bacon we learn, will be distributed as soon as it can be brought to the different depots for that purpose. A large number of scythe-blades arrived in the same steamer. They were also imported on State account—but unfortunately they arrived too late for harvest. They will be useful however next year.

☞ The *Progress* says it is not in favor of reconstruction, and that if we say it *is* in favor of reconstruction we are guilty of perpetrating an "unmitigated falsehood." We do not pretend to *know* whether the editor of that paper is in favor of reconstruction or not, but we *do* know that it would be very difficult to prove to the readers of his paper that he is *not* in favor of reconstruction. He has never said, that we know of, *in ipsissmis verbis*, that he was a reconstructionist, but candor compels us to say, that, judging from the tone and tenor of his paper, we *believe* him to be one. He is exceedingly unfortunate in the use of language, if we have arrived at a wrong conclusion.

☞ "Straws tell which way the wind blows." The *Progress* publishes, without comment, the rank abolition speech of that most infamous of all traitors, ANDREW JOHNSON. Some of the utterances of this most damnable speech are very similar to some of the outgivings of the *Progress* of late. Andrew Johnson says that slavery is dead. We understand Holden has been heard to use the same expression; and the *Progress* says it is "folly to go to the people about the negro question," as our present troubles grow out of the negro question. Individuals that talk this way *may be* sound on the question of slavery and be good Southern men, but we do not believe it. We fear their livers are white and that they have saw dust in their craws.

A VERY FOOLISH MAN.

The man who votes to make Holden Governor, under the belief that he [Mr. Holden] can *stop the War*, or produce *peace*, must be a very foolish man. Mr. Holden could no more stop this war and give peace, than the man in the moon could do it—not a bit. And yet, we dare say, there are some blockheads or simpletons in the State who think the *election of Holden would stop the War and secure Peace*. Never was there a greater delusion! It would have no more effect towards stopping the war or securing peace, than a boy whistling Yankee-doodle would have, and he who thinks it would is a fool for the want of sense.

We are aware that the *Standard* and *Progress* [par nobile fratum!] are laboring to create this impression with the ignorant, hoping to secure votes by gulling and deluding the unfortunate. We tell this class of the voters of our State, that the re-election of Gov. Vance will tend to bring peace and stop the war much more than the election of Holden. We want peace as badly as any man can want it, and believing that Holden's election would greatly tend to *prolong* the war, we go for Vance.—*Milton Chronicle.*

MR. MEMMINGER NOT RESIGNED.—The Savannah *Republican* has seen a letter from Mr. Memminger, written in his official capacity, as Secretary of the Treasury, and dated June 27, from which it infers that the statement that he has resigned is either premature or untrue, If the *Republican's* surmises are correct, "Good God deliver us," say we.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

The Emperor Napoleon has restored to the Masonic fraternity of France the ancient prerogative of selecting their own Grand Master. This act was hailed with great pleasure by the order. The practice in France has been for the Emperor to make the selection.

DEATH OF DR. HOGE.—We are pained to learn from the Richmond papers that Rev. Wm. J. Hoge, DD., died, some days since, in Petersburg, Va. Another great and good man has fallen.

GOLD FIVE FOR ONE.—A gentleman from Alexandria, reports that gold was selling at five for one in that place, and at the same price in Washington.

For the Conservative.

THE BLOOD STAINED CURL.

AN INCIDENT OF A LATE BATTLE FIELD.

BY LULOA.

Come hither Chaplain, quickly,
Lay gently down his head,
You need not bathe his temples,
My comrade there, is dead.
Come hither, I have much to say,
Here take me on your breast,
I'm craving human sympathy—
A moment let me rest.

The conflict's over Chaplain,
They say, the day we've won,
I hear the tramp of horsemen,
Like a muffled funeral drum;
I see the rear guard passing
Around yon distant crag—
The last fold of their banner—
God bless my country's flag!

I have a mother, Chaplain,
A mother true and brave,
As ever gave her idol up
To fill a soldier's grave.
She kissed me with her blessing,
I was her soul's delight;
But she put this rifle in my hand
And sent me forth to fight.

Tell her I *did it*, Chaplain,
With steady, hearty will,
My eye ne'er lost its quickness
Nor hand forgot its skill,
Her kiss was on my forehead—
Her prayer has been my shield,
I *felt* her blessing round me,
And would not, *could* not yield.

But I am dying, Chaplain,
Now cut this lock of hair,
Here, take it from the bloodiest part
And to my mother bear.
She'll know it is her Willie's
By the light that still is there,
For oft in golden curls she's twined
This blood stained lock of hair.

Tell her, I blessed her, Chaplain,
Through many a weary day,
That she guided me thro' childhood
And taught my lips to pray.
Now wrap my blanket 'round me,
Lay my rifle by my side,
And tell my mother, Chaplain,
Her boy a Christian died!

From the Confederate.

DISTURBANCE AT CAMP HOLMES.

We have been furnished by Col. Mallette with the following official account of the attempt to subdue the Guard at Camp Holmes, by some deserters in the Guard House:

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
Camp Holmes, N. C., July 11th, 1864.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to enclose discriptive list of two prisoners, who were shot by the Guard, at this Camp, last night, in attempting to escape from the Guard House and to submit the following particulars, viz: It seems that the prisoners succeeded, between the hours of 2 and 3 last night, in unfastening the east door of the guard house from the inside, without attracting the attention of the guard; but on rushing out two of them were shot. Wheeler, who seized the gun of the sentinel nearest the door, intending to wrest it from him, was shot in the breast and fell dead after running off a few steps. Pollard, received a severe flesh wound in the thigh while running, which caused him to return and surrender. Other prisoners, intent upon following the example of the above were deterred from carrying out their plan, by seeing their comrades fall and the entire guard rush to the rescue. Some confusion arising during this firing and rush to and from the guard house, I am pained to say that two men of our guard, while in the zealous performance of their duty, were accidentally wounded by their comrades on post. Their names are as follows, viz: S. M. Wright, of Person county, wounded in shoulder, Lewis Anderson, of Orange county, wounded in side. The latter is considered by the Surgeon as dangerously wounded.

On being waked by the disturbance, I hastened to the scene and found the officer of the guard on the spot with his whole force. The Surgeons were immediately called upon and administered relief to the wounded.

B. F. Wheeler, a conscript, had been sent to camp by L. E. Holt, Enrolling Officer, of Randolph, stating he tried to pass off for less than 45 years of age, but that being a notorious character, his word must not be relied upon, he refused also to report to Enrolling Officer, and advised his son twice to run from the militia officer. Being sent here under guard he was placed in confinement.

F. Pollard, also a conscript, was sent here by Lieut. Prior, Enrolling Officer, 8th Congressional District, and having deserted from here once before, in 1862, was also confined to the guard house.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
F. J. HAHR, Maj. Com'dg.

Col. P. MALLETT, Com. Cons.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

THE SOUTH.

The mental condition of a nation, is influenced, during the struggles attendant on a war in which it is engaged by the dangers or successes of the present hour.

An invaded nation—the weaker power is much more subject to these alternations of hope and despair than the invader. Successes make the enemy more insolent and confident in the supremacy of his power and prowess, and more tenacious of retaining his occupation of a country when he has secured it. The pride of conquest, and the terrible consequences of defeat, go far to inspire the army of an invading enemy with the pertinacious spirit that gives them the character of perservance that eventually worries or drives out its opponent. We do not have the faculty so prominently in the march, but more of it in battle. There is, however, much elasticity in the Southern mind. The people recuperate rapidly from the influence and affects of disasters. Notwithstanding a large number of them are indolent, and their good fortune is accidental—perhaps hereditary, yet we think the masses have the capacity to recover and replace losses by their native, energetic industry. Their reverses are borne with a fortitude which evinces an extraordinary patriotism. Much of this, however, is due to the principle of generosity which has been instilled into them and given to them a reputation for careless hospitality and indifference concerning the distribution of their wealth and bounty, even to the limits of extravagance.

As a nation, the South has nobly accepted the wrongs and trials which have been imposed on it by a proud and brutal foe. The position of its people who endure all these sorrows and sufferings, exhibits them presenting a moral dignity and bravery and heroism that will charm the pen of the historian and challenge the admiration of the world. Many dark hours have clouded the sunlight from our sky but their is a firm and abiding conviction ever present in the minds of our people, that the end will bring us joy and independence and a respected position among the nations of earth.

When dangers thicken and the bright spots or our ambition are blotted out there still remains a latent spark that tells "the Lord will provide;" that all will occur for the best. Hope is the stimulus that invests our souls with the anticipations of glory and the beauty of a bright future. Hope lifts up the drooping soul; it nerves the arm to heavier blows. It rends the veil and exposes the glorious view of the centuries of splendid national existence that is our heritage. It looks to that golden day when

"Prone to the dust, oppression shall be hurled,
Its name its nature [illegible] from the world."

The attitude of the nation at the present hour, affects the minds of the people more than it has at any other time during two years. Apparently we have suffered reverses, and the present retreat of our army through the most important centre of the Confederacy, even to its central gate, has given cause to alarm the nation for the safety of our interior, and demands our serious attention for a desperate resistance against any farther encroachments of the ambitious and determined foe. But in the conciousness that we are invincible, that a determined and irresistable opposition will be successful, we must fight faithfully under the banner of and hope and liberty.

"Cease every joy to glimmer on my mind,
But leave oh! leave thy light of Hope behind."

A CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE DEATH OF GEN. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA BRIGADE,
Camp near Marietta, Ga., June 26, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL:—Having seen several accounts of the circumstances attending the death of Lieut. Gen. Polk, none of which were exactly correct; and I being with him at the time of his demise, and cognizant of all the facts attending this sad calamity, I suppose a correct and accurate account of all the circumstances will be interesting to the public, and particularly to his family. This induces me to give you the following statement:

I being at the time in command of this brigade, then occupying the most prominent position on Pine ridge.

At about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant, Gens. Johnston, Hardee and Polk, accompanied by their staffs, arrived at my camps for the purpose of examining the situation, (Pine ridge being about one and a quarter miles in advance of our main line.) We went to the position on the highest point on the ridge occupied by Capt. Beauregard's battery. Before reaching this point, I asked the Generals not to allow more than three or four persons to go with us, as a large crowd would be sure to attract the fire of the enemy. All dropped back except Gens. Johnston, Hardee and Polk. When we arrived at the battery I mounted the parapet and commenced pointing out the positions of the enemy's lines, batteries, etc. In about ten minutes there came a shower of Minie balls from the enemy's sharpshooters. I turned and saw that a large crowd had collected around the battery. I turned and told the Generals that unless the crowd scattered, their artillery would open upon us. I had scarcely got down from the parapet when a solid shot from the enemy's battery came over our heads. I then urged the Generals to get under the hill, but none seemed inclined to do this. I then urged them to at least scatter, and Gens. Hardee and Polk started with me to the right of the brigade line. Gen. Hardee saying he wished to see the right of my line. We had walked but about ten paces from the battery when a second shot came. We walked on some ten paces farther when a third shot was fired. I looked around but did not see Gen. Polk. Something had attracted his attention, and he stopped behind. A moment after, and some one exclaimed: "Gen. Polk is killed!" Gen. Hardee immediately turned to go to him. I caught him by the arm and told him he must not expose himself. Gen. Johnston came to us at this time, and as soon as he heard the sad intelligence, also started back. I asked him not to go, that our loss was sufficiently great already, that he could do no good, and that if he and Gen. Hardee would go to my headquarters, I would have the body brought off. With much reluctance and hearts almost overcome with grief, they complied with my request, when I sent litter bearers and had the body brought off the field. The fatal shot was a three inch solid shot—at least so pronounced by Gen. Hardee. It struck Gen. Polk in the left side passing through him, breaking both arms, I think, though I did not examine the wound very closely. I suppose he was walking at the time he was struck. Gens. Johnston and Hardee seemed almost overcome with grief. The event was so sudden, unexpected, and calamitous that it cost them and many others great efforts to restrain their tears.

Let me here remark, that our prominent Generals are constantly exposing their lives to unnecessary danger. I trust that this sad lesson may be turned to good account by those who survive. I subscribe myself, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
W. S. DILWORTH,
Col. Commanding Brigade.

MILITIA OFFICERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

All the good citizens of this State well know how earnestly we have invoked the authorities to bring into the field every available man who was not rendering better service at home, in order to reinforce our heavily taxed soldiers who really bear the burdon of this war; and especially that the horde of useless militia and home guard officers, and unwarrantable squires and constables, should be enrolled and mustered and let go. And we were disposed to urge this heavily upon Gov. Vance, because we saw that fat, lusty majors, captains, and lieutenants, and lazy justices, constables and lazy dry nurses in wayside hospitals were availing themselves of the goodness of Gov. Vance's heart to get into exempt positions, and then, with no more gratitude than a cat, not half as much as a dog, would scratch the hand that fed them. Nevertheless, we find some excuse for Gov. Vance in this: that in several States the precedent was set, by the legislatures thereof acting on those matters; and we do not know but there is some force in referring to the people's representatives the decision of a mere question of *discretion*.—If Gov. Vance had assumed to decide, he would have been charged with arbitrary conduct as a despot. The fault is not so much his, as that of the legislature; and we cannot see how the fathers, sons, brothers, kin or friends of any soldier, can vote to return to the legislature a single man who voted to exempt militia officers and justices of the peace, and constables.

Let every citizen look around and see what evil this hath wrought: how hard a tax it has imposed upon our brave soldiers now sixty odd days in line of battle, one-half almost of these exempts are either running for the Legislature, or belonging to the "H. O. A's"—which signifies "Hiders out of the Army"—rather than "Heroes Of America." The true responsibility for keeping out militia officers, justices, constables, &c., is with the Legislature; and the members were instigated to it by Mr. Holden, for, said he, after many times urging against the conscription of these officers—"If an effort is made to conscript the home guard officers and the second class militia, we shall urge upon Gov. Vance to interfere and prevent it."

That was Mr. Holden's language about the militia officers. They are his pets. It would not be fair to withhold the vote from Gov. Vance on this score, for he is in the mud only to his waist—Mr. Holden is in over the chin, and his mouth is full—while the members of the Legislature who voted the exemption, are in over head and ears, and ought to be everlastingly buried.—*Confederate.*

DEATH OF HON. G. W. CALDWELL.

We regret to learn that our highly estimated fellow-citizen, the HON. GREEN W. CALDWELL, departed this life yesterday morning, in Charlotte, quite suddenly, although he has been an invalid for several months past.

The deceased was for several years a Representative from this Congressional District, in the United States Congress, and subsequently as superintendent of the Mint in Charlotte. He was a prominent useful and much beloved citizen.—*Charlotte Times,*

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Not a word of news by telegraph up to the hour of going to press.

THE ATTEMPT OF ENGLAND TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE CONFEDERACY.

In speaking of an attempt of the foreign office to communicate with the Confederate Government, the London *Index* says:

We have to chronicle a second abortive attempt on the part of the Foreign Office to communicate with the Confederate Government. It will be remembered that the Petrel, having on board the despatch with which Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Havana was charged, was peremptorially refused admission into the port of Charleston by the commander of the Federal Blockading Squadron. She thereupon returned to Bermuda, and reported her failure to the Admiral of the station, who immediately transmitted the despatches to Lord Lyons. The latter made a formal request for permission to forward them through the lines, which was refused; and Lord Lyons was moreover informed by Mr. Seward that it would not be agreeable to the Government of the United States, for Her Majesty's Government to hold any intercourse whatever with the Confederates. After this rebuff, which Lord Lyons appears to have received with his usual meekness, there remained nothing for him to do but to return the despatches to the Foreign Office where they will henceforth remain as the record of the most ridiculous diplomatic failure of even Earl Russell's Administration. So little, however, did the Foreign Secretary anticipate such a result, that, as late as the 2d of April, additional instructsons were sent out to Mr. Crawford relative to his mission to Richmond. These additional instructions, it may be supposed, were rendered necessary by the discovery that the Mallory Report was a forgery. We are now impatiently waiting to see whether the farce is to have a third act.

SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY BEFORE BREAST-WORKS—THE VALUE OF THEM.

In the late assaults on General Johnston's works in North Georgia, says the Atlanta *Confederacy*, all accounts concur in estimating the loss of the enemy to have been frightful, while ours was comparatively small; for instance, in the repulse of the enemy yesterday his loss is put down as heavy, while ours is given as one killed and two wounded.

The Montgomery *Mail* says that this vastly disproportionate casuality is to be attributed to the admirable works with which General Johnston has enclosed his army. Wherever he has made a stand the first duty of his soldiers has been to cover themselves with strong defences, behind which they have met all the attacks of the enemy.

We read in history that in the famous battle of the 8th January, at New Orleans, General Jackson's loss was only six killed and seven wounded; so admirably posted were his men behind breast-works made of cotton bales. General Johnston's earthworks bid fair to compete successfully with those of Old Hickory at Chalmette.

No wonder the men of Johnston's army habitually love him.

NOBLE LADIES.

The family of Lt. Gen. Hardee are at present residing in our place. His wife and two single daughters are devoting nearly their whole time in ministering to the comfort of our sick soldiers in the hospitals here. Through sunshine, and we might almost say through rain, these ladies are to be seen, generally attended by servants, wending their way to the various hospitals with delicacies for the sick—setting an example to the ladies of the South that is worthy of all emulation. We trust the ladies will excuse us for this mention of them. Our admiration for such conduct is so great, and our solicitude for the welfare of our brave soldiers so overwhelming, that we cannot refrain from holding up their noble patriotism and christian example for the emulation of the ladies of the Confederacy.—*LaGrange Rep. & Bul.*

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.

July 13, 1864. 70—tc.

Conscript Office.

RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 22.

1. THE SUPREME COURT HAVING DECIDED IN THE case of Walton, that the Principals of substitutes are liable, by law, to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officer of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

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By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

July 6th, 1864. 64—6t.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist., N. C.

MURFREESBORO', June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 2.

1. ALL WHITE MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 and 50, (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or not,) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50 will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.
Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.
Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.
Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.
Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HEADQUARTERS MED. EX. BOARD,

1ST CONG. DIST., N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed,) HENRY K. COCHRAN,
Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'm'n Board.

July 6th, 1864. 64—td.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INSTANT, A LARGE BAY HORSE, ABOUT 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's, on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
The Southern Express Office.

July 9th, 1864. 67—1w.